

REMARKS

Claims 1-12, 14-25, and 27-51 will be pending upon entry of this Amendment A. Claims 1-3, 5, 19-22, 49, and 51 have been amended to remove the parentheses around the phrase "by weight". Additionally, claims 1, 19, and 49 have been amended to require the product to be capable of substantially dissolving on lips in no more than about 50 seconds. Support for these amendments can be found in originally filed claims 13 and 26 and, further, in the Specification in paragraph 17. Claim 51 has further been amended to require the water-dispersible film forming polymeric material to be present in the product in an amount of from about 40% by weight to about 70% (by weight). Support for this amendment can be found in originally filed claim 2 and, further, in the instant Specification at paragraph 21. Furthermore, Applicants have amended paragraph 32 of the Specification to require the single-use lip or body treatment products to include from about 0.01% by weight to about 50% by weight of a humectant, occlusive or semi-occlusive moisturizing agent. Support for this amendment can be found in originally filed claims 1, 19, 31, 49, and 51 and, further, in the instant Specification as filed in paragraphs 10 and 12. No new matter has been added by these amendments.

Additionally, Claims 31-48 and 50 have been withdrawn as directed to a non-elected invention. Applicants reserve the right to file divisional applications directed to the non-elected claims.

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and allowance of all pending claims.

1. Rejection of the Claims 1-30, 49, and 51 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph

Reconsideration is requested of the rejection of claims 1-30, 49, and 51 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as being indefinite. In particular, the Office has stated that the claims are considered to recite a broad limitation, namely the amount of each component, followed by a narrow limitation, namely the recitation in parenthesis that the amount is specified as the amount by weight. As noted by the Office, a broad range or limitation together with a narrow range or limitation that falls within the broad range or limitation is considered indefinite, since the resulting claim does not clearly set forth the metes and bounds of the patent protection desired.

In response, Applicants have amended claims 1-3, 5, 19-22, 49, and 51 pursuant to the suggestion of the Office. Specifically, claims 1-3, 5, 19-22, 49, and 51 have been amended to remove the parenthesis around the phrase "by weight". As such, this rejection should be withdrawn as moot.

2. Rejection of the Claim 51 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Reconsideration is requested of the rejection of claim 51 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Fox (U.S. Application Publication No. 2004/0071755).

Claim 51, as amended herein, is directed to a single-use body treatment product comprising from about 40% by weight to about 70% by weight of a water-soluble film forming polymeric material, from about 0.01% by weight to about 50% by weight of a

moisturizing agent, and from about 0.1% by weight to about 50% by weight of a solidifying agent. The single-use body treatment product is a film and further comprises a single layer.

Fox discloses a water soluble sheet or film for use in the personal care field. The water soluble sheets include a "base composition" that includes from about 0.75% to about 5% by weight of a water soluble film forming polymer; from about 6.5% to about 23% by weight of polyvinyl alcohol; and from about 0.75% to about 12% by weight of a humectant such as propylene glycol.¹ Suitable materials for use as the water soluble film forming polymer include polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), polyquaternium 10, magnesium aluminum silicate, VP/VA copolymer, ethyl ester of PVM/MA copolymer, and sodium magnesium silicate.² Furthermore, the base composition can be used with a variety of surfactants, which when exposed to water, will dissolve and provide personal cleansing such as can be obtained from a soap bar or a liquid body wash.³

As noted by the Office, the Fox reference fails to specifically teach or suggest a composition having the recited components in the specific weight percentages as claimed in Applicants' claim 51. The Office, however, states that Fox discloses a composition having components that meet and/or overlap with the ranges as claimed and, further, states that it is considered that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have found it obvious to vary and/or optimize the amount of each of the ingredients provided in the composition to arrive at Applicants' claim 51.

¹ U.S. 2004/0071755 at paragraph 9.

² *Id.* at paragraph 10.

In order for the Office to show a *prima facie* case of obviousness, M.P.E.P. §2143 requires that the Office must meet three criteria: (1) the prior art reference must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations; (2) there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the reference itself or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference, and (3) there must be some reasonable expectation of success. An obviousness determination is not the result of a rigid formula disassociated from the consideration of the facts of the case. The common sense of those skilled in the art can demonstrate why some combinations would have been obvious where others would not.⁴ The Office has clearly failed to meet its burden under numbers (1) and/or (2) above, as the cited reference does not teach or suggest all of the claimed limitations and there is no apparent reason to modify the reference to arrive at each and every limitation of Applicants' claim 51. It simply would not have been obvious to one skilled in the art to arrive at Applicants' claimed combinations.

Initially, Fox fails to teach or suggest a product comprising from about 40% by weight to about 70% by weight of a water-soluble film forming polymeric material. This is a significant aspect of Applicants' invention.

There is simply nothing in Fox stating that its compositions as disclosed should comprise from about 40% by weight to about 70% by weight of a water-soluble film forming

³ *Id.* at paragraph 6.

⁴ Leapfrog Enterprises, Inc. v. Fisher-Price, Inc., No. 06-1402 (Fed. Cir. May 9, 2007). See also KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., et al. 550 US_____, 2007 WL 1237837 at 12 (2007).

polymeric material. Nor is there any reason for one skilled in the art, reading Fox to modify the compositions described therein to arrive at a composition that comprises from about 40% by weight to about 70% by weight of a water-soluble film forming polymeric material.

As noted above, the compositions of Fox comprise from about 0.75% to about 5% by weight of a water soluble film forming polymer (e.g., polyvinylpyrrolidone) and from about 6.5% to about 23% by weight of polyvinyl alcohol, which are listed as examples of water-soluble film forming polymeric materials in Applicants' claimed invention. As such, the maximum amount of water-soluble film forming polymeric material for use in the composition as taught in the Fox reference is 28% by weight. Furthermore, as shown in all of the working Examples in the Fox reference, the water soluble film forming polymer is present in the base composition in an amount of about 15.66% by weight (i.e., 1.75% PVP K-30 + 13.91% AirVol 523S (polyvinyl alcohol). More specifically, the final products produced in the working Examples of the Fox reference teach even lower amounts of water soluble film forming polymers. Specifically, the working Examples show that the base composition is present in the final composition in amounts of from about 19.5-21% by weight. Thus, the compositions set forth in Fox have significantly lower percentages of water-soluble film forming polymeric materials than the products set forth in Applicants' claim 51. Based on this disclosure, there is no apparent reason for one skilled in the art to avoid preparing the compositions of Fox having less than 40% by weight of water-soluble film forming polymeric

material, in direct opposition to the products set forth in Applicants' claim 51.

As Fox fails to disclose compositions comprising from about 40% by weight to about 70% by weight of a water-soluble film forming polymeric material as required in claim 51, and further, there is no apparent reason for one skilled in the art to modify the compositions of Fox to arrive at the compositions of claim 51, claim 51 is patentable over the Fox reference.

3. Rejection of the Claims 1-18 and 49 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Reconsideration is requested of the rejection of claims 1-18 and 49 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Fox (U.S. Application Publication No. 2004/0071755) in view of Akihiro, et al. (JP 11-209222), and further in view of Kyoko (JP 61-176512).

Claim 1 is directed to a single-use lip treatment product comprising from about 0.01% by weight to about 99.9% by weight of a water-soluble film forming polymeric material, from about 0.01% by weight to about 50% by weight of a moisturizing agent, and from about 0.1% by weight to about 50% by weight of a solidifying agent. The single-use lip treatment product is a film and comprises a single layer. The product is capable of being substantially dissolvable on lips in no more than about 50 seconds. Furthermore, the single-use lip treatment product is sized and configured for application to the lips.

Fox is discussed above. Significantly, Fox fails to disclose that its final product is sized and configured for application to the lips as required in claim 1. Furthermore, Fox fails to disclose that its final product is capable of

substantially dissolving on lips in no more than about 50 seconds. Recognizing that Fox fails to teach or suggest each and every limitation of Applicants' claim 1, the Office attempts to find each and every element of claim 1 as required by the M.P.E.P. for a determination of *prima facie* obviousness by citing the Akihiro, et al. and Kyoko references for combination with Fox.

Specifically, Akihiro, et al. disclose a humectant pack material for lip treatment. The pack material includes a polymer gel containing from 0.01 to 80 wt.% humectant and from 10 to 95 wt.% water in a polyacrylamide-based polymer.⁵ The polymer gel is obtained by carrying out a water-soluble polymerization of an acrylamide-based monomer with an acrylic-acid (meta) amide. Specifically, a cross-linking acrylamide monomer such as N and N'-methylenebis acrylamide, methylenebis methacrylamide, and N'N, N'-ethylene screw acrylamide, [N, and] N and N'-ethylene screw methacrylamide, 1, and 2-JIAKURIRU amide ethylene glycol, is polymerized using an epoxy cross linking agent, such as ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, polyethylene glycol, diglycidyl ether, triglycidyl 2 hydroxyethyl isocyanurate, trimethylolpropane polyglycidyl ether, glycerol poly glycidyl ether, and sorbitol polyglycidyl ether.⁶

The resulting polymer gel includes less than 0.3% by weight cross linking monomer and less than 3.0% by weight cross linking agent. The pack material including the polymer gel can be

⁵ JP 11-209222 at abstract.

⁶ See translation of *id.* at paragraph 10.

fabricated to be in the shape of a lip.⁷ Furthermore, the pack material is designed such that the material is adhered onto the surface of the lip and then removed from the lip after a time period of from 0.1 to 10 minutes to provide moisturization.⁸

Significantly, no wherein in the Akihiro, et al. reference, is it taught or suggested for the pack material to be a water-soluble material (such as the material in the Fox reference, and further, in Applicants' claimed invention), capable of solubilizing on the skin for a suitable treatment thereof and, more specifically, no where is it disclosed that the pack material is substantially dissolvable on lips in no more than about 50 seconds. While, as noted above, the polymer gel is obtained by carrying out a water-soluble polymerization; there is nothing to suggest that the resulting gel, and resulting pack material, is water-soluble. Moreover, as noted above, the gel must be removed from the surface of the skin after a short period of time has lapsed; that is, the gel will not substantially dissolve upon contact with moisture on the lips. As such, the pack material of Akihiro, et al. is not, and cannot, dissolve on lips in no more than about 50 seconds.

Further, as taught in paragraph 22 of the translated reference, the pack material suitably is configured to have a multi-layer structure. This is an direct opposition to the single layer required in claim 1 (and further, as desired for

⁷ See translation of *id.* at paragraphs 4 and 20. Specifically, as disclosed in paragraph 20, the configuration of the pack material can be an ellipse form, circular, a lip form, a heart form, a hemicycle, a half-ellipse form, a rectangle, etc.

⁸ See translation of *id.* at paragraph 23.

the composition of Fox, as indicated by the Office in the present Office action).

Kyoko discloses a film-forming agent comprising a polymeric compound; a humectant; and an oleaginous wax for providing moisture to lips, and to further prevent abnormal drying and chapping of lips.⁹ Examples of polymeric compounds that can be used to form the film-forming agent can include PVA, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, and CMC. Furthermore, the humectant has excellent moisture-retainability and is effective to give moistness to the dried skin and can be, for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, and sorbitol. The oleaginous wax is effective in supplying the skin with a moderate amount of oil to prevent chapping of the skin. Suitable waxes include olive oil, jojoba oil, lanoline, and squalane. The skin film is applied to the lip mucous membrane surface and then the skin film is peeled off of the surface of the lip, either prior to or after the film has dried, to treat the lips.¹⁰

Significantly, no wherein in the Kyoko is it taught or suggested that its skin film is capable of substantially dissolving on lips in no more than about 50 seconds. Similar to the Akihiro, et al. reference discussed above, the film must be peeled from the surface of the lip after a short period of time has lapsed, either prior to or after the film has dried to the surface of the lip; that is, the film will not substantially dissolve upon contact with moisture on the lips.

⁹ JP 61-176512 at abstract. Applicants are submitting the translation of JP 61-176512 along with the instant Amendment A as Exhibit A.

¹⁰ See *Id.* (translation) at page 5, lines 9-16.

As noted above, in order for the Office to show a *prima facie* case of obviousness, M.P.E.P. §2143 requires that the Office must meet three criteria: (1) the prior art references must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations; (2) there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the references, and (3) there must be some reasonable expectation of success. As further noted above, this is not a rigid formula as the common sense of those skilled in the art can demonstrate why some combination would have been obvious where others would not. The Office has clearly failed to meet its burden under numbers (1) and/or (2) above, as the references, alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest each and every element of claim 1 and, further, there is no apparent reason for one skilled in the art to combine and/or modify the cited references to arrive at Applicants' claim 1. It simply would not have been obvious to one skilled in the art to arrive at Applicants' claimed combinations.

Specifically, none of the cited references, alone or in combination, teach or suggest a film product that is capable of substantially dissolving on the lips in no more than about 50 seconds. Specifically, while the film of the Fox reference can dissolve when exposed to water, the film dissolves to provide for a personal cleansing product such as in the form of a hand soap or body wash, which is then rinsed from the skin.¹¹ No where is it suggested that the film can treat and/or moisturize

¹¹ See U.S. 2004/0071755 at paragraph 5.

the skin by substantially dissolving on the skin's surface in no more than about 50 seconds. There is simple no suggestion in the Fox reference that the film can substantially dissolve in no more than about 50 seconds for treatment.

The Akihiro, et al. and Kyoko references fail to overcome the above shortcoming. Specifically, as noted above, no wherein in the Akihiro, et al. or Kyoko references is it taught or suggested that their products are capable of substantially dissolving on lips in no more than about 50 seconds. More particularly, in direct opposition to claim 1's requirement of the film being capable of substantially dissolving on the lips, the cited references both require that their products be physically peeled or otherwise removed from the surface of the lips to provide treatment. As such, none of the cited references teach or suggest a film product being capable of substantially dissolving on lips in no more than about 50 seconds.

Furthermore, Applicants assert that there is no reason or motivation present in either the cited references or in the generally knowledge of one ordinarily skilled in the art to combine and/or modify the cited references to arrive at each and every limitation of claim 1. Specifically, a close reading of the references actually teaches away from the combination as the compositions and products produced in the cited references are designed to solve different problems using different mechanisms. For example, as noted above, to treat the lip/skin using the polymer gel of the pack material of Akihiro, et al. and/or the skin film of Kyoko, Akihiro, et al. and Kyoko teach applying

their products to the lip surface, and further peeling the material from the surface after a short period of time.¹² As such, one skilled in the art, reading the Akihiro, et al. and Kyoko references, would not, and could not, reasonably use the polymer gel of Akihiro, et al. nor the film of Kyoko in the compositions of the Fox reference, which are designed to dissolve in water to produce a body cleansing product for cleaning the surface of the skin.

Furthermore, as noted above, the pack material of Akihiro, et al. suitably is configured to have a multi-layer structure. This is in direct opposition to the single layer as desired for the composition of Fox.

As the references, alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest all of the elements of claim 1 and, further, there is no motivation or apparent reason to combine the cited references to arrive at each and every limitation of Applicants' claim 1, claim 1 is patentable over the cited references.

Claims 2-18 depend directly or indirectly from claim 1 and are thus patentable for the same reasons as set forth above for claim 1 as well as for the additional elements they require.

Claim 49 is similar to claim 1 and further requires a water-dispersible film forming polymeric material in combination with the water-soluble film forming polymeric material. As such, claim 49 is patentable for the same reasons as set forth above for claim 1 as well as for the additional elements it requires.

¹² See JP 11-209222 at column 2, lines 32-42, and JP 61-176512 at page 5, lines 9-16.

4. Rejection of the Claims 19-30 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Reconsideration is requested of the rejection of claims 19-30 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Fox (U.S. Application Publication No. 2004/0071755) in view of Akihiro, et al. (JP 11-209222) and Kyoko (JP 61-176512), and further in view of Yang et al. (WO 03/030881).

Claim 19 is similar to claim 1, as discussed above, and further requires the water-soluble film forming polymeric material to be pullulan and the moisturizing agent to be glycerin.

The Fox, Akihiro, et al., and Kyoko references are discussed above. Significantly, as discussed above, the Fox, Akihiro, et al., and Kyoko references fail to teach or suggest a product that is capable of substantially dissolving on lips in no more than about 50 seconds. Furthermore, the above cited references fail to provide a reasoning for combining the references to arrive at each and every limitation of Applicants' claimed combination. Yang et al. fail to overcome the above shortcomings. Specifically, Yang, et al. fail to provide motivation or reasoning for combining the cited references to arrive at Applicants' claimed invention.

Yang, et al. disclose an edible, ingestible water-soluble delivery system in the form of a film composition. The film composition comprises a glucan, such as pullulan, and a water-soluble polymer. Furthermore, the film composition can contain a polar solvent and a pharmaceutical active such as for administration to a body surface including a mucous membrane,

such as oral, anal, vaginal, ophthalmological, surface of a wound, such as during surgery, and similar surfaces.¹³

Significantly, Yang, et al. fail to teach or suggest a film product that is capable of substantially dissolving on lips in no more than about 50 seconds. Even more specifically, nowhere in Yang, et al. is it taught or suggested that their delivery system can even treat and moisturize lips, which is the specific problem to be solved in the other cited references (as well, as in Applicants' claimed invention). Specifically, as noted above, Yang, et al. is directed to edible, ingestible systems for delivering an active ingredient. As such, there is nothing in the Yang, et al. reference or in the general knowledge of one ordinarily skilled in the art, that provides for an apparent reason to use the **edible** delivery system of Yang, et al. with the **lip moisturizing** compositions and products of the Fox, Akihiro, et al., or Kyoko references.

Furthermore, as with the Akihiro, et al. reference discussed above, the delivery system of Yang, et al. is suitably a multi-layered film. This is in direct contrast to the composition of Fox. As such, one skilled in the art would actually be taught away from combining the Yang, et al. reference and the Fox reference.

As such, there is no motivation or apparent reason to combine the cited references to arrive at each and every limitation of Applicants' claim 19. As such, claim 19 is patentable over the cited references.

¹³ WO 03/030881 at pages 6-7, lines 32-2.

KCC 4973
K-C 17,890

Claims 20-30 depend directly from claim 19 and are thus patentable for the same reasons as set forth above for claim 19 as well as for the additional elements they require.

CONCLUSION

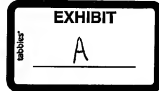
In light of the foregoing, applicants request withdrawal of the rejections of claims 1-30, 49, and 51 and allowance of all pending claims. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge a fee in the amount of \$120.00 for a one month extension as well as any additional government fees which may be required to Deposit Account No. 19-1345.

Respectfully Submitted,

/Christopher M. Goff/

Christopher M. Goff, Reg. No. 41,785
SENNIGER POWERS
One Metropolitan Square, 16th Floor
St. Louis, Missouri 63102
314-231-5400

CMG/JMB/dhm
By EFS



Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Laid Open
61-176512

- (19) Japanese Patent Office (JP)
(12) **Laid Open Patent Application Gazette (A)**
(11) Unexamined Patent Application Laid Open 61-176512
(51) Int. Cl.⁴ Recognition Office Handling
- | 5 | Code | Number |
|---|-------------|---------|
| | A 61 K 7/00 | 7306-4C |
| | 7/025 | 7306-4C |
- (43) Published August 8, 1985
Request for Examination: Not yet requested
- 10 Number of Inventions: One
Number of Pages in the Japanese Text: Three
(54) Title of the Invention: Lip-protecting agents
(21) Application Number: 60-17466
(22) Date of Application: January 30, 1985
- 15 (72) Inventor: Kyoko WATANABE
 1202-8 Futocho, Minamikita-ku, Yokohama-
 shi, Japan
(71) Applicant: Kyoko WATANABE
 1202-8 Futocho, Minamikita-ku, Yokohama-
20 shi, Japan
(74) Agent: Patent Attorney Susumu ITO

SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the invention

Lip-protecting agents

2. Scope of the Patent Claims

- 5 A lip-protecting agent, characterized in that it has a polymeric material as a skin-forming agent as the main component and to which are added humectant and oleaginous wax.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

- 10 Technical Field of the Invention

The invention concerns lip-protecting agents for preventing the drying and chapping of the lips.

Technical Background of the Invention and Associated Problems

- 15 In the past, packs which are coated on the face and form a skin film which is left to stand and dried and then the dried skin film is peeled away and the waste products of the facial epithelium and dirt are removed have been widely used for maintaining a beautiful skin. However, in the main these packs are
20 used only on the face.

- However, the lips are sensitive to drying and when the lip mucous membrane dries out it is subject to keratinization and peeling of the skin occurs and a
25 cracked state arises. Bleeding occurs when peeling occurs and inflammation of the mucous membrane results and suppuration may occur.

- Thus, in the past the products known as lipsticks were used as means of preventing the aforementioned
30 abnormal drying of the lips from occurring. These are products where an oleaginous wax has been solidified in a stick-like form, and by forming an oily film on the lips the drying out of the lips is prevented and the lip mucous membrane is protected.

- 35 However, with the conventional lip-protecting agents which form an oily film on the lips in this way the lips are generally left in a sticky state due to the oiliness and these products are not pleasant to

use.

Purpose of the Invention

The present invention is based upon an understanding of the situation outlined above and it is intended to provide lip-protecting agents which act temporarily as a protective film on the lips and impart a suitable oily component and moistness to the lip mucous membrane, which prevent abnormal drying and chapping of the lip mucous membranes, and which are pleasant to use with no artificial skin film being left on the lips at normal times.

Furthermore, another aim of the invention is to provide lip-protecting agents in which, in addition to the appropriate oily component, vitamins which control the secretion of sebum which, together with the oily component, prevent chapping or which stimulate the capillary blood vessels and improve the blood supply, are added, as required, to the aforementioned lip-protecting agents to provide healthy lips.

Outline of the Invention

The lip-protecting agents of this invention for achieving the aforementioned aims are produced with a polymer compound as a film-forming agent as the main component to which humectant and oleaginous wax are added, and in which these vitamins are compounded as required, and they form a skin film on the lip mucous membrane temporarily and impart oiliness and moistness to said lip mucous membrane and prevent ageing and abnormal drying of the mucous membrane, and which control the secretion of sebum and prevent chapping and stimulate the capillary blood vessels and stimulate blood flow, as required, and maintain the lips in a healthy state.

Embodiment of the Invention

A lip-protecting agent of this invention is formed with a polymer compound such as poly(vinyl alcohol), polyvinylpyrrolidone, vinyl acetate, carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxymethylcellulose or the like as a skin

forming agent as the main component to which are added a humectant such as glycerine, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, sorbitol or the like and an oleaginous wax such as olive oil, jojoba oil, lanolin, squalane or the like and in which (as required) vitamins (for example vitamin A, B, C, D, E or the like) which prevent chapping of the skin layer and promote blood flow are compounded.

Thus, the aforementioned lip-protecting agents are taken up in a suitable amount on the fingertip and applied to the lip mucous membrane surface so as to form a skin film and dried and then the skin film which has been formed by drying is peeled off. Furthermore, they may be coated onto the lip mucous membrane surface and the aforementioned skin film can be peeled away before drying.

A suitable amount of moistness and oily component are imparted to the lip mucous membrane and keratinization, cracking and splitting and chapping due to abnormal drying of said mucous membrane can be prevented by applying the aforementioned lip-protecting agent. Furthermore, the recovery of damaged mucous membrane can be assisted by the auxiliary supply of vitamins.

From among the abovementioned components the polymer compound is a skin forming agent, and the humectant has excellent water-retaining properties and imparts moistness to dried skin and chapped skin and acts in such a way as to prevent ageing of the skin. Moreover, the oleaginous wax provides a suitable oily fraction in the skin and acts to prevent chapping of the skin. On the other hand, the vitamins (A, B, C, D, E and the like) control secretions in the skin and prevent chapping, and vitamin E acts to stimulate the capillary blood vessels and improves blood circulation.

Example 1

Poly(vinyl alcohol)

15%

	Lanolin	1%
	Squalane	2%
	Glycerine	3%
	Vitamin E	0.005%
5	Perfume	Trace Amount
	Ethanol	5%
	Refined Water	73.95%

Method of Production

The poly(vinyl alcohol) was added to the refined water and dissolved completely by gradually heating to about 60°C and a viscous solution was obtained. Next the other components were added sequentially to this solution and, after achieving complete dispersion, the mixture was left to cool to 30°C.

15 Example 2

	Poly(vinyl alcohol)	12%
	Hydroxypropylcellulose	3%
	Lanolin	1%
	Jojoba Oil	3%
20	Vitamin A	0.05%
	Perfume	Trace Amount
	Colorant	Trace Amount
	Ethanol	8%
	Refined Water	72.95%

25 Method of Production

The poly(vinyl alcohol) and hydroxypropylcellulose were added to the refined water and dissolved completely by gradually heating to about 60°C and a viscous solution was obtained. Next the other components were added to this solution and, after achieving complete dispersion, the mixture was left to cool to 30°C.

Example 3

	Poly(vinyl alcohol)	10%
35	Carboxymethylcellulose	3%
	Propylene Glycol	3%
	Vitamin B ₆	0.05%
	Vitamin C	0.10%

Olive Oil	1%
Perfume	Trace Amount
Ethanol	8%
Refined Water	74.85%

5 Method of Production

The poly(vinyl alcohol) and carboxymethylcellulose were added to the refined water and dissolved completely by gradually heating to about 60°C and a viscous solution was obtained. Next the other components were added sequentially to this solution and, after achieving complete dispersion, the mixture was left to cool to 30°C.

Example 4

	Poly(vinyl alcohol)	14%
15	Polyvinylpyrrolidone	1%
	Glycerine	3%
	Sorbitol (70%)	1%
	Lanolin Alcohol	2%
	Perfume	Trace Amount
20	Ethanol	1%
	Colorant	Trace Amount
	Refined Water	71%

Method of Production

The poly(vinyl alcohol) and polyvinylpyrrolidone were added to the refined water and dissolved completely by gradually heating to about 60°C and a viscous solution was obtained. Next the other components were added sequentially to this solution and, after achieving complete dispersion, the mixture was left to cool to 30°C.

Example 5

	Poly(vinyl alcohol)	10%
	Vinyl Acetate	3%
	Stearic Acid	0.50%
35	Polyethylene Glycol	5%
	Oleyl Alcohol	2%
	Perfume	Trace Amount
	Colorant	Trace Amount

Ethanol	10%
Refined Water	69.50%

Method of Production

5 The poly(vinyl alcohol) was added to the refined water and dissolved completely by gradually heating to about 60°C, the ethanol in which the vinyl acetate had been dissolved was added to this and then the remaining components were added sequentially and dispersed completely and a uniform viscous liquid was obtained.

10 Effect of the Invention

As described above, by means of the present invention it is possible to supplement the moistness and amount of oil fraction in the lip mucous membrane, to prevent drying of said lip mucous membrane and the resultant keratinization, cracking and fine cracking and chapping of the mucous membrane, to maintain the lips in a healthy moist state, forming a skin film on the lip mucous membrane which is only temporary and not unpleasant.

20

Agent: Patent Attorney Susumu ITO